

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

English Laws.

Among the measures recently introduced into Parliament for the amelioration of the ecclesiastical burdens of the people, is a bill amending the civil authorities to perform the marriage ceremony in other words, making matrimony a civil contract. Such action has aroused the indignation of the Catholic Bishops and Arch-Bishops of the realm, who have united in a public protest, in which they denounce the "new measure" as an attempt to legalize prostitution—a horrible corruption of morals.

The Bishops declare—
1. Every Catholic who shall attempt to contract a marriage in another form than that which is prescribed by the Church, shall incur by the act itself major excommunication.

2. He who shall contract this fault shall be deprived of the participation of the sacraments during his life, and at the hour of death, unless he take care to cause his marriage to be confirmed canonically, or put away the person whom the Church cannot but regard as his concubine.

3. If he dies without being reconciled to the Church, he shall be deprived of ecclesiastical sepulture.

4. The children's issue of this concubine shall be declared illegitimate for all canonical effects.

The Mysterious Man.

The mysterious man is like the Irishman's parson—if he don't talk much, he thinks a great deal. The silent stammer is a great part of his system. And when among the public, except at brief intervals, he puts an embargo on his tongue. If he does talk, it is in most disjointed sentences, such as—

"I know it six months ago"—"Told Jones it would be so"—"Look out for next fall"—and such enigmatical phrases.

The mysterious man sees everything, hears everything, knows everything: there's a sermon in the shake of his head—an essay in the look of his eye. The fact is, he is as fond of puzzles as a Chinese conjurer. He could tell, if he would, more than the spirit-rappers; he holds in his hand the horoscope of every man's fate. In matters of news he is in advance of the telegraph; and he knows more State secrets than Daniel Webster or all the diplomats in Washington. His correspondence is as voluminous as that of Adly, the London attorney, who keeps writing to folks in all parts of the world, telling them that if they remit him a sovereign they will hear of something to their advantage. He predicts coming events with the confidence of an oracle, and looks into futurity as though his vision could penetrate the labyrinths of time. No one knows his politics, or for whom he ever votes; yet no one takes a warmer interest in elections. He can place the States in a Presidential election, the horses in a race, or the boats in a regatta, and tell how they'll all come out, long before they start.

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Incident in the Wreck of the Atlantic.

The Detroit Advertiser has the following:—
"A gentleman, whose name we did not learn, by his coolness and presence of mind, saved his wife and six children. He presented a life-preserver, and fastened it firmly around his wife first, and then, making her descend into the water, he, being a good swimmer, took two of the life-preserving stools which were on board, and put them under each arm. In this manner she managed to support four of her children, who clung to her while the husband was employed in making preparations for his own safety and that of the servant girl who was along. He then took the same precautions for his own safety, and took the other two children and the servant girl under his charge."

CONVENTION OF FREE COLORED PEOPLE.—A colored people's mass convention, for the State of Ohio, has been summoned to meet at Cleveland on the 8th and 9th of September, to consider measures for the education and betterment of the colored people, and to choose delegates to a National Convention of the free colored race in the United States, which is expected to meet in the approaching autumn, but for what purpose is not stated.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, SESSION OF 1852-'53.

CHAS. A. HARRIS, A.M., M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery.
THOMAS B. HARRIS, A.M., M.D., Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics.
W. H. HANDY, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
ALFRED A. BLAND, M.D., Professor of Operative Dentistry.
PHILIP H. LUTHER, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
ROBERT N. WATSON, A.M., M.D., Lecturer on Chemistry.
The Mechanical and Visiting Rooms will be open on the last Monday of October. The Infirmary will be open throughout the year. The regular course of lectures begins on the last Monday of November and continues till the last of March.
Tickets for the course:—\$130
Dissecting ticket, (optional)..... 10
Materials..... 5
Diploma fee..... 25
Good board..... \$2.50 to \$3.50
100—10—
W. R. HANDY, Dean.

CHEAP BILL PAPER and Stationery.

Fine Bill Envelopes, at 1¢ a thousand.
Fine Letter Paper and Foolscap Paper, at \$1.25 and \$1.50 a ream.
Fine Steel Pens, at 50 cents a gross, containing a gross.
Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Pass Books, and Blank Books, of all sizes and qualities—at very low prices—at
J. H. BROWN, 209 North Second Street, Baltimore.

NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

H. P. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, 179 Broadway, New York, Pennsylvania avenue, have just opened their new and large and commodious establishment, where they will receive and execute all orders for goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Cassimere, Vesting, and Furnishing Goods generally.
Army, navy, and revenue officers' uniforms, and all articles of the best quality, and at the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribed.

As experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect customers against high prices—are instruments that we offer, and most respectfully solicit patronage.

WHITEHURST'S GALLERY OF PREMIUM DAGUERRETYPE.

Over the store of Duval & Bro., between 4th and 5th streets, Pennsylvania avenue.

This establishment possesses many advantages over others in this city, being built expressly for Daguerrean photography, and containing one of the finest and most complete sets of instruments in this country, and best arranged; for which reason artists and patrons are invited to call at this establishment above all others.

There are now on exhibition some of the largest Daguerreotypes in the world, and a large collection of others, free to the public at all hours of the day.

At the first of the late Fair of the Maryland Institute in 1850 and 1851, and a premium at the Great Exhibition at London.

Call—No. 247, Broadway, New York; No. 206 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.; No. 77, Main street, Richmond, Va.; Lynchburg, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; and Petersburg, Va.

BOOKS ON GARDENING.

McMURDO'S AMERICAN GARDENER, adapted to the Climate and Seasons of the United States, by the Bridgman's Young Gardener's Assistant, 1 vol.
The Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden; by Patrick Kelly, M.D., 1 vol.
The Fruit Garden, illustrated with 100 figures; by P. Barry, 1 vol.
The Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden; by A. J. Downing, 1 vol.
The American Fruit Calendar; by J. J. Thomas, 1 vol.
Rehder's Gardener's Text-Book, 1 vol.
Rusby's Family Kitchen Garden, 1 vol.
Rusby's Book of Flowers, &c., &c., together with all the latest works on Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture, &c., &c.

For sale by
TAYLOR & MATHY,
Rockefellers, near Ninth street.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. The while struggling for freedom everywhere, we still adhere to the doctrine of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show, by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

4. The place where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, and a wisely suitable arrangement, so as to assure to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defense, or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The Federal States governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and unmovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, State, and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects which they relate; and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whether by means of lectures, or by any other means, and will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,
President of the Whig National Convention.

Vice Presidents.—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George W. Noyes, of New Hampshire; Carlos Condit, of Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James Stewart, of New Jersey; George A. Brown, of Pennsylvania; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps, of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H. Shepard, of North Carolina; William H. Wadley, of South Carolina; Boston Grand, of Georgia; Thos. J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi; John W. Caldwell, of Tennessee; J. M. Miller, of Ohio; John Williams, of Kentucky; William H. Snell, of Tennessee; Milton Stapp, of Indiana; Benjamin S. Edwards, of Illinois; Hon. J. O. Miller, of Wisconsin; William H. Caldwell, of Iowa; James M. Edwards, of Michigan; Geo. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Iowa; J. U. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinley, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and W. H. Heath, of Wisconsin.

R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana,
Secretary of the Whig National Convention.

Assistant Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of California; S. Colfax, of Indiana; John C. Kunkle, of Ohio; William H. Wadley, of South Carolina; N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of Illinois; William Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. Dunlap, of Kentucky; J. Morrill, of Vermont.

Mexican Mustang Liniment!

THE EVIDENCES ACCUMULATE!

READ the following proof of what we have long since said:—
"On the 11th of March, 1852, a man named John W. Johnston, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburgh, says that he had a severe attack of Rheumatism in his hip, after suffering some ten days, the left hip also became affected, and he was obliged to 'lay up.' The pain was constant and excruciating. He had heard of the wonderful effects of the Mustang Liniment in Rheumatism, and determined to try it. One small bottle, thoroughly applied, performed a perfect cure. B. H. Meekings, 189 Walnut street, Cincinnati, was confined to his bed under the influence of a physician some six weeks with Neuralgia of the whole of his right side, leg, arm, and face. His sufferings were indescribable, and he was nearly under the influence of morphia. He was while under the influence of opium or morphia. His doctor finally advised him to try the Mustang Liniment; he did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

"THE LANE WALKER.—About the first of April I cut and laid open the fore finger of my left hand, through which I was endeavoring to cut my way out of the hand, being about two-thirds off. I was fearful that I should lose the use of my finger forever; but I found it up with the Mustang Liniment, and it soon healed. I used nothing but the Mustang Liniment."

"About one week ago I had the misfortune to cut the cap of my left leg in two with the sharp corner of an axe. The cap was split, and for a day or two I could not use my leg at all, and I was afraid that I would lose it. I applied to my leg the Mustang Liniment, and it soon healed, and in both of the above cases, and in many more, except the cap of my knee is a little swollen, and is tender about the place where it is healed up, and shows a fresh red appearance about one inch and a half in length and a quarter of an inch in width, but gives me no inconvenience whatever."

"I walked fifteen miles yesterday out of the thirty miles from the place where I live near the Sulphur Springs, in Jefferson county, and feel able to walk as many more to-day. My recovery has been so wonderful that I feel my duty to the Mustang Liniment, and I will maintain the value of the Mustang Liniment. AARON ROSE."

"WILHELM SPRINGER, Esq., Co. Mo."

It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and retails at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. The 50-cent and dollar bottles contain 50 and 100 per cent more Liniment, in proportion to their cost, so that money is saved by buying the large sizes.

A. G. BRADY & CO., sole proprietors: Principal Depot, 304 Broadway, New York, and corner 3d and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo. For sale by all Druggists in Washington and Georgetown.

By 25—each
THE PHARMACOLOGICAL CABINET

contains Birds and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, and Criminals; also various other interesting and valuable objects, and is a most complete and useful cabinet, and is always open to visitors.

VERBAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal examinations, given when desired, including directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, congenial companions for life, &c., &c., will be found highly useful and exceedingly interesting.

For more information see Circular No. 1, 151 Nassau street, New York, and 142 Washington street, Baltimore.

By 25—each
FOWLER & WELLS.

Bank of the METROPOLIS STOCK FOR SALE at the BANK OF THE UNION, 205-211 (News) Brown's Marble Building.

Who is Winfield Scott?

What has he done to merit Our Gratitude?

These questions have been thus answered:

At the age of twenty-one, and in the summer of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia horse.

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown Heights.

In 1813 he was the instrument of saving our Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of constructive treason.

In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the battle of Fort George.

In 1814 he made a new army and restored the military spirit of the country—took Fort Erie—fought the battle of Chippewa—and fought the good fight of Lundy's Lane.

In 1822 he won the proud title of the "Hero of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic cholera fell lightly, on its march to the field of the Black Hawk war.

In the same year, by negotiation, and not by force of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war to a just and favorable issue.

In the same year he soothed the spirit of Southern Nullification, and saved our country from civil discord.

In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians in Florida.

In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances upon our extended Northern frontier.

In the same year he effected the removal of the Cherokee, in a manner that won the gratitude of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole country.

In 1839 he earned the distinguished title of "The Pacificator of the Northernmost Boundary," and saved his country from a bloody and wasteful war with Great Britain.

In 1847 he effected the splendid military drama of the conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but four days.

April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire Western Continent.

On the 19th of April he entered the city of Jalapa.

On the 22d of April, he occupied Puebla.

On the 15th of May, he took Perote.

On the 20th of August, he won the three great victories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco.

On the 8th of September, he fought and won the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey.

On the 13th of September, he carried by storm the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chapultepec—scattered the Mexican army from the gates of Belen and San Cosme, and made a lodgment in the capital of Mexico.

On the 14th of September, he marched his army of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish dominion in America.

Who is Franklin Pierce?—What has He done?

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsborough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine—studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the legislature of his State, and shortly after chosen speaker of the House.

In 1834 he was elected to the lower House of Congress, in which body he served until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served till 1842-3. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to the practice of law in 1843.

In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the State, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined.

In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the 'ten regiments raised for the service of the United States in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achievement of note during the war, nor has he ever done so in any position, civil or military.

Splendid Lotteries

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1852.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. W. MAURY & CO.)

\$31,500—10 prizes of \$3,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 79, for 1852.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 4.

66 number lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

SPLINDID SCHEME.

1 prize of.....\$31,500 10 prizes of.....\$300
20 prizes of.....5,000 60 prizes of.....400
10 prizes of.....1,000 60 prizes of.....200
10 prizes of.....1,000 158 prizes of.....150
Do do 20 prizes of.....50
Do do 20 prizes of.....25
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$130.00
Do do 25 halves.....65.00
Do do 25 quarters.....25.50

\$51,554—20 prizes of \$5,000 are \$100,000!
100 prizes of 1,000 dollars!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 80, for 1852.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 11.

78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of.....\$51,554 145 prizes of.....\$300
20 prizes of.....5,000 60 prizes of.....400
10 prizes of.....1,000 60 prizes of.....200
10 prizes of.....1,000 158 prizes of.....150
Do do 20 prizes of.....50
Do do 20 prizes of.....25
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$130.00
Do do 25 halves.....65.00
Do do 25 quarters.....25.50

\$40,000! \$20,000! 20 prizes of \$1,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 81, for 1852.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 18.

75 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of.....\$40,000 150 prizes of.....\$300
20 prizes of.....5,000 60 prizes of.....400
10 prizes of.....1,000 60 prizes of.....200
10 prizes of.....1,000 158 prizes of.....150
Do do 20 prizes of.....50
Do do 20 prizes of.....25
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$130.00
Do do 25 halves.....65.00
Do do 25 quarters.....25.50

\$64,780! 3 prizes of 10,000 dollars!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 82, for 1852.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 25.

Fifteen drawn numbers out of 75.

SPLINDID SCHEME.

1 splendid capital of.....\$64,780 1 prize of.....\$10,000
1 splendid prize of.....20,000 3 prizes of.....6,000
1 splendid prize of.....10,000 60 prizes of.....1,000
1 splendid prize of.....4,000 199 prizes of.....200
Do do 20 prizes of.....50
Do do 20 prizes of.....25
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$130.00
Do do 25 halves.....65.00
Do do 25 quarters.....25.50

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and all orders saved by forwarding immediately after it is over to all who order from me.

Address
E. E. O'BRIEN, Agent,
Alexandria, Va.

[From the National Intelligencer of August 6.]

Gen. Scott on the Subject of Slavery.

We received yesterday, from a gentleman in Maryland, the letter which we give below. It was written nearly ten years ago, and was first published in the Danville (Virginia) Reporter, and thence transferred to the "Maryland Colonization Journal," from which journal it is now copied. Our correspondent is of opinion that General Scott's views on the delicate question of slavery have been misrepresented, and therefore desires to see this letter, in which they are fully and authentically set forth, inserted in the Intelligencer.

The views expressed by the General appear to us to evince a wise and comprehensive statesmanship, as well as a characteristic philanthropy, and we therefore, with pleasure, give the letter a place in our columns:

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations.

That I ever have been named in connexion with the Presidency of the United States has not, I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any circumstance, or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, rather than deeply sleep, to allow any stray guess, unwittingly, to commit himself to my support.

Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country.

Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to above were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all, of my companions, I have deeply impressed with the views of Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on the Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves.

Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and, in the same period, have read scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had the honor of a seat in the Virginia legislature in the winter of 1831-'32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I cannot, I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority under the constitution for teaching the relation of master and slave in a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in relation to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both States in those States to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have avoided in the Southern States, with the consequent peril to the two colors, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has everywhere among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves, well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some position favorable to "the pursuit of happiness," would in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general, and under the auspices of prudent legislation.

But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery to extermination.

It is gratifying to know that general melioration has been great, and is still progressing, notwithstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means; and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, sexes, and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends of religion and humanity. Their personal efforts cannot fail at the right time to free the master from the slave, and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their worldly interests.

There is, in the order of Providence, no evil without some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold in slavery, and cast upon this continent. Here in the mid South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the Gospel.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years since, the advent of our Saviour; and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were for wise purposes suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man, restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him in such a scheme of civilization, and as he is now a scheme countries are but as seconds to him who moves worlds as man moves a finger.

I do not suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity, on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and so much not suffice without aid from a higher source.

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear Sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, all over our common country, on the question of negro slavery; and I must say that I have found but very few persons to differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions.

Such are the views or opinions which you seek. I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity. I remain very truly yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

T. P. ATKINSON, Esq., Danville, Va.

DELAWARE COLLEGE!

THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April. THE SCIENT